Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Respiratory Protection for

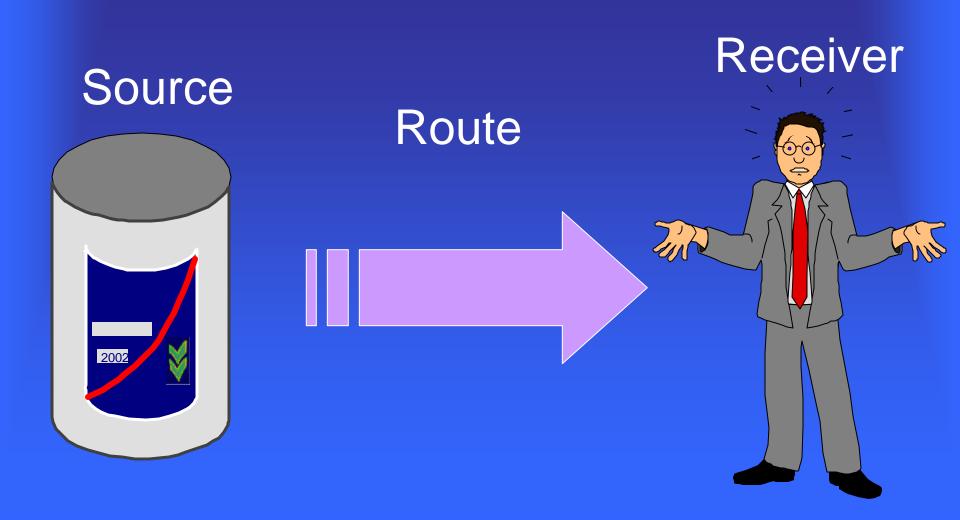
Pesticides

Homeostasis

The internal environment of human physiology attempts to maintain a narrow range of conditions with respect to temperature, acidity, oxygenation and nutrition.

The exterior environment produces variable conditions over a wide range of temperature, humidity, radiation, pressure, and noxious materials.

Chemical Hazards Components of Exposure



Components of Exposure Sources

Undiluted Pesticide **Application Dilution** Foliar Residue Off Target Residue Drift **Degradation Products**

Components of Exposure Routes (Ranked)

Injection

Ingestion

Inhalation

Dermal Absorption

Components of Exposure Routes (Pathways)

Direct Exposure (splash, spray, spill)

Indirect Exposure (residue, drift, off-gassing)

Components of Exposure Receiver

Dermal 2 m²

Inhalation 100 m²



Ratio of Surface areas:

50 to 1



PPE CA Regulatory Requirements

Title 8 CCR Section 5192

and

Title 3 CCR Section 6738

Employer shall select and require the use of appropriate PPE.

PPE Hierarchy of Exposure Control

IH Standard

I. EngineeringII. AdministrativeIII. PPE

Agricultural

- l. PPE
- Administrative
- III. Engineering

PPE Selection of PPE

Selection Criteria

Label
MSDS
Manufacturer Guidelines
Unknowns

PPE Selection of PPE MSDS/Label Review

PPE Comparison of Protection Low Hazard

HAZMAT

Level D

Coveralls

Boots/Shoes

Eye Protection

Hard Hat

Gloves*

AGRICULTURAL

Caution

Work Clothing

Boots/Shoes

Gloves*

Eye Protection*

PPE

Comparison of Protection Moderate Hazard

HAZMAT

Level C

CR Clothing

CR Boots/Shoes

Hard Hat

CR Gloves

FF Respirator

AGRICULTURAL

Warning

Work Clothing

Boots/Shoes

CR Gloves

Respirator

Sou'western*

Eye Protection*

PPE

Comparison of Protection High Hazard

HAZMAT Level B **CR Clothing CR Boots/Shoes Hard Hat CR Gloves** SCBA

AGRICULTURAL Danger CR/Work Clothing CR Boots/Shoes CR Gloves Respirator Sou'western/BC **Eye Protection SCBA for Fumigants**

PPE

Comparison of Protection

Extreme Hazard

HAZMAT

Level A

Encapsulating Suit

CR Boots/Shoes

CR Gloves

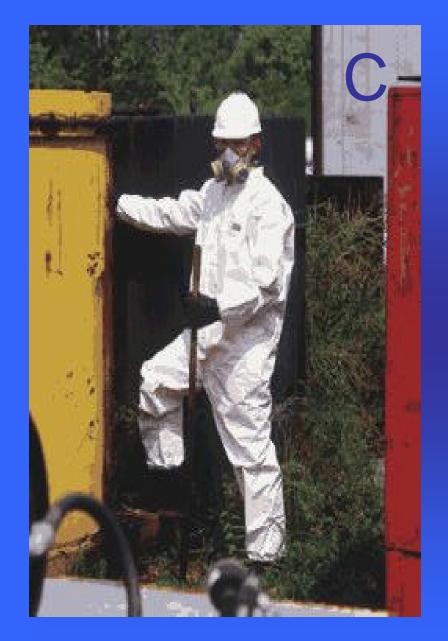
SCBA

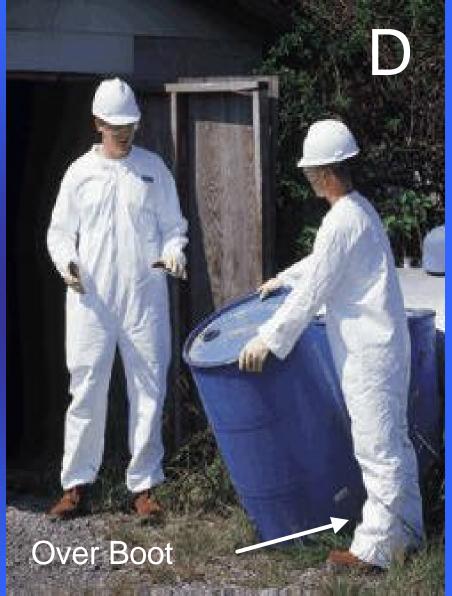
AGRICULTURAL

Fugedaboutit









Respiratory Protection



Protection Inhalation Hazards Oxygen Deficiency

Normal air=21% Deficient air<19.5%

This is not a situation normally found in settings where pesticides are in use. However, care must always be taken when entering confined spaces (vaults, silos, underground storage). Oxygen can be depleted chemically ("rusting") or biologically (decomposition) or displaced (inert atmospheres).

Protection Inhalation Hazards Air Contamination

Particulates

Solid or liquid material suspended in air and are referred to as dust, mists, fogs, or smokes. These are the most common physical states for pesticide applications.

They can vary in sizes and shapes, and can vary in toxicity from nuisance (pollen) to low (sulfur) to moderate (captan) to high (aldicarb).

Protection Inhalation Hazards Air Contamination

Gasses and Vapors

Materials that are in solution in air, including true gasses (chlorine, methyl bromide, sulfuryl fluoride), and vaporized materials (DDVP, 1,3-D, chloropicrin). These can be simple asphyxiants (inert atmospheres), irritants (ammonia) or systemic poisons (hydrogen cyanide, methyl bromide).

Respiratory Protection End of 30 CFR 11

- As of July 10, 1998, all manufacturing of DFM non-PAPR respirators (TC-21C) and "pesticide" (TC-23C) respirators ceased.
- > All TC-21C DFM and TC-23C *Pesticide* are still legal for use.

Oh, yeah, the labels...

TC-84A Substitution Criteria TC-21C

If label says "Wear a dust/mist respirator (TC-21C)", the following are equivalent TC-84A types:

NO Oil in the formulation:

N, R, P (95,99,100)

Oil in formulation, max. 8 hours of use:

R, P (95,99,100)

Oil in formulation, no time restrictions:

P (95,99,100)

Respiratory Protection OIL in respirator use

- >OII is defined as an organic long-chain hydrocarbon of high molecular weight, high boiling point, and low volatility. Agricultural examples include dormant oils, summer oils, volck oils, etc.
- Solvents (kerosenes, hexanes, mineral spirits, MEK etc.) are not considered oils for the purposes of respirator selection.

TC-84A Substitution Criteria TC-23C

If label says "Wear a pesticide respirator (either

TC-23C cartridge or TC-14G canister)", the following are equivalent TC-84A types:

N, R or P element (subject to oil/time restrictions previously stated) attached to an organic vapor (OV) removing element.

TC-84A Particulate Filter (HF/FF/FFp)
TC-23C Chemical Cartridge (HF/FF)

TC-21C DFM (PAPR)

TC-14G Gas Masks

TC-19C Supplied Airline

TC-13F SCBA

Respiratory Protection IDLH

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health

Maximum environmental concentration of a contaminant for which one could escape within 30 minutes without developing escape-impairing symptoms or irreversible health effects.

Otherwise known as:

I'll Die Laying Here



TC-84Δ









TC-23C





Phosphine (Phostoxin®)
Canisters Still in Use

TC-



Respiratory Protection

Classes



TC-19C

Not normally used in agricultural settings



NO IDLH

IDLH OK





A must-have for fumigants.

TC-





NOTTC13F

A must-have for post fumigation party.

Respiratory Protection When is respiratory protection required?

Fumigant Labels

Respiratory protection used with fumigants (Methyl bromide, surfuryl fluoride, carbon disulfide, etc.) is based on expected air levels of material and label directions. DPR regulations reference Cal/OSHA's Permissible Exposure Levels (PEL). Special DPR regulations cover fumigant use. SCBA use is **not** necessarily triggered by IDLH atmospheres.

Respiratory Protection Cal/OSHA vs. DPR

DPR regulations apply to pesticide handlers and those potentially exposed to pesticides (e.g. harvesters). Cal/OSHA regulations apply to all other workers, including government employees. In 1998, changes were made in Cal/OSHA Respiratory Protection Regulations (5144), resulting in differences between DPR (6738) and Cal/OSHA requirements. DPR is presently amending 6738.

Respiratory Protection When is respiratory protection required?

- Pesticide Labeling: Products that pose a definite inhalation hazard will have specific label language indicating "Wear a NIOSH approved ****** respirator.
- If the label states "Avoid breathing vapor/dust/spray mist" can it be shown that this is possible. If not, a respirator may be required

Respiratory Protection Fate of 6738 (h)

"It is said an Eastern monarch once charged his wise men to invent him a sentence to be ever in view, and which should be true and appropriate in all times and situations. They presented him the words: 'And this, too, shall pass away.' How much it expresses! How chastening in the hour of pride! How consoling in the depths of affliction!"

-Abraham Lincoln

(h)(1) When required by label or regulation or to maintain exposure below applicable levels (Cal/OSHA, Title 8, Sec. 5155), employees must wear approved respiratory protective equipment.

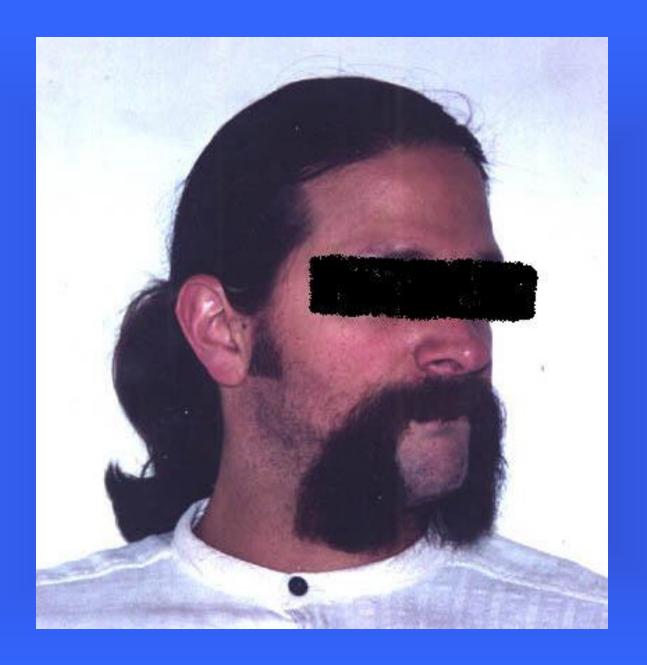
(h)(2) An employee must be provided with NIOSH approved equipment; the selection of this equipment must be based on labeling, or guidance from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Document Z88.2-1980.



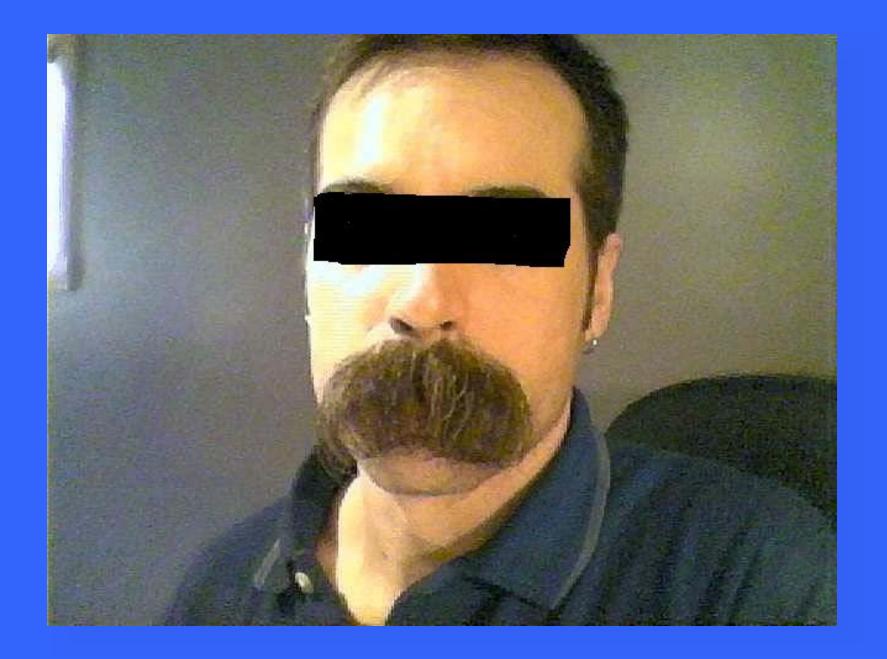
(h)(3) The employer must adopt WRITTEN operating procedures for selection, fitting, cleaning, sanitizing, inspecting, and maintaining respirators.

(h)(4) Facial hair that prevents a skin-tofacepiece seal is prohibited. Respirators which do not require a skin-to-facepiece seal are exempt from this requirement.













(h)(5) Emergency or stand-by respirators shall be inspected at least monthly (or more often if conditions warrant) and an inspection record shall be maintained with the respirator.

(h)(6)(A) Employer shall inform the employee of medical conditions which could preclude the wearing of respiratory protective equipment. Each employee shall have on file a form substantially like the following:

Protection DPR Regulation, 3 CCR 6738(h)

To the best of my knowledge, I Have____, Have no medical conditions which would interfere with wearing a respirator while engaged in potential pesticide exposure situations. I understand that heart disease, high blood pressure, lung disease, or the presence of a perforated ear drum, among other conditions, require special medical evaluation by a physician before the safe use of a respirator can be determined.

Name_			
Date			

(h)(6)(B) If the employee notifies the employer of such a condition, a physician's report of evaluation of employee's fitness to wear a respirator shall be on file. A form substantially like the following is acceptable:

On <u>Date</u>, I examined <u>Name</u>. At this time there is/is no medical contraindication to the employee named above wearing a respirator to allow working in potential pesticide exposure environments.

Comments:		
Physician:		
Physician:		

(h)(7) Compressed air used for SCBA units or air-line respirators must meet or exceed the requirements for Grade D breathing air as described in ANSI document Z86.1-1973 (Compressed Gas Association Commodity Specification G-7.1)

Uhhh....no.



Respiratory Protection

DPR Regulation, 3 CCR 6738(h) (h)(8) Requirement/criteria for replacement of respirator air-purifying elements:

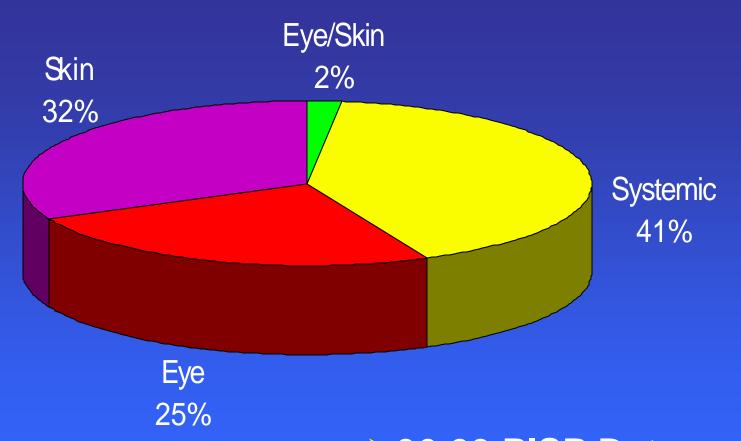
- According to label directions.
- Respirator manufacturer's recommendations.
- > Absent any other instructions on service life, at the end of each day's work period.
- At first indication, during use, of odor, taste or irritation. Wearer may exit area to adjust fit if misalignment is suspected.

Personal Protective Equipment

(PPE)

- Body Coverage
 - Eye Protection
- Extremities Protection

PPE Pesticide Illness/Injury, By Type



>96-99 PISP Data
(WH&S) No NonOcc/Drift/StrucRes

Body Coverage

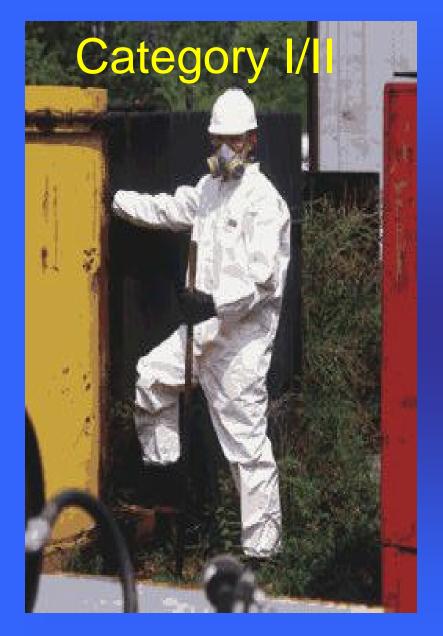
- Workclothes* (long pants**, long sleeved shirt**)
- **Aprons** (chemical resistant)
- **N**Rainsuits
- **N**Full Body Encapsulation

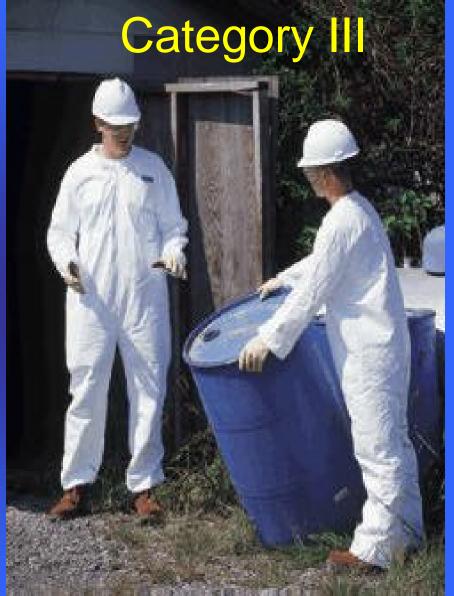
Workclothing

Not Workclothing









Extremities

- Gloves (Hand/Arm Protection)
 - + Chemical Resistant (organic solvent)
 - **Neoprene, Nitrile, Rubber, Viton, Silver Shield
 - Chemical Resistant (aqueous solvent)
 **PVC
 - Special Case**Leather, Fumigants

Chemical Resistant







PPE

Glove Category Selection Key Based on USEPA Label Codes

Label Code	Chemical Class	Recommended By CDPR
A	Water and Dry materials	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
В	Ketones	1,2
С	Alcohols	1,2,3,4,7,8,
D	Acetates	1,2
E	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	1,3,4,8
F	Aromatic Hydrocarbons	1,2,3,8
G	Benzenes	1,8
Н	Halo-hydrocarbons	1,8

1:Laminate 2:Butyl 3:Nitrile 4:Neoprene 5:Natural 6:Polyethylene 7:PVC 8:Viton

All but Laminate and Polyethylene must be 14 mils or thicker

- **Extremities**
- **N** Foot Protection
- Boots (chemical resistant)
- Shoes (chemical resistant)
- Shoes (non-chemical resistant)

Irrigator Boot



Non Chemical Resistant Boot



- **Extremities**
- **N**Head Protection
- → Bump Caps/Hard Hats
 - ♦ Sou'western
 - ♦ Hoods









Respirator

Respirator

Sunglasses normally NOT acceptable



Not exactly what we had in mind.

















This is more like it...

PPE Equipment DPR Regulation, 3 CCR 6738(a)

EMPLOYERS shall provide all necessary PPE, keeping it clean and in good repair. Equipment must be inspected daily.

Heavily contaminated PPE shall be replaced.

Leather gloves used with phosphides shall be aerated for a minimum of 12 hours for cleaning.

Store clean PPE is a specifically designated, pesticide-free area.

PPE Equipment DPR Regulation, 3 CCR 6738(a)

Prevent hyperthermia as needed.

Make sure PPE is used properly.

Store and wash used PPE separate from other laundry. Dry PPE properly.

Never allow contaminated PPE to be taken home by workers.

Make sure the personnel maintaining PPE know what they're doing.

PPE Equipment DPR Regulation, 3 CCR 6738 (b)

Eye protection shall be provided and worn when required. There are exceptions.

Protective eyewear includes:

- 1. Goggles
- 2. Face-shield
- 3. Full-face respirator
- 4. Safety glasses with temple/brow protection
- 5. Visors (for aircraft pilots ONLY)

PPE Equipment DPR Regulation, 3 CCR 6738(c)

Gloves shall be provided when required by the pesticide label or when mix/loading, working on contaminated application equipment or using handapplication equipment. There are exceptions.

If no specific glove type is mentioned on the label, use chemical resistant gloves. Absorbent glove liners are prohibited.

Leather over chemical resistant liners may be used in certain situations.

PPE Equipment DPR Regulation, 3 CCR 6738(d)

Chemical resistant footwear shall be provided when required by the pesticide label.

Protective footwear includes:

- 1. Chemical resistant shoes
- 2. Chemical resistant boots
- 3. Chemical resistant shoe/boot coverings

Aircraft pilots need not wear chemical resistant footwear

PPE Equipment DPR Regulation, 3 CCR 6738(e)(f)

When required, head protection shall be worn. This includes a chemical resistant hood or a chemical resistant, wide brim hat. Aircraft pilots may use helmets.

When required, chemical resistant aprons shall minimally cover from mid-chest to knees.

PPE Equipment DPR Regulation, 3 CCR 6738(g)

When required by label or regulation, a chemical suit must be used and must cover torso, head, arms and legs. These include rainsuits, chemical resistant coveralls (liquid impervious) and encapsulating suits.

The 80° daylight/85° night standard applies to full-body protective suits.

PPE Equipment DPR Regulation, 3 CCR 6738(i)

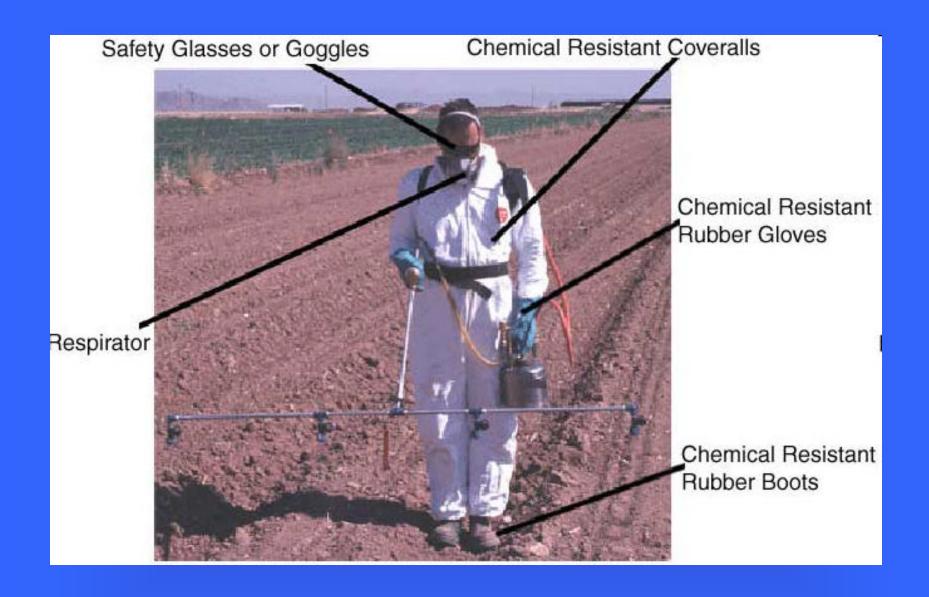
Exceptions:

Closed Systems/Mechanical transfer

Water soluble packets

Enclosed cabs

No gloves required for pilots during flight



Forgot the tractor.

Further Information

Cal/EPA

Department of Pesticide Regulation
Worker Health and Safety Branch
Industrial Hygiene Program
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B'bye

